PSC Docket No. 2013-201-WS

Exhibit B, P.1

Utilities, Inc.

Notice of Lead Level AND
Phone Notice Re: Boil WATER

February 22, 2010

Dear Valued Customer:

We have recently been advised by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) that the Shandon Subdivision water system has exceeded the lead "action level" for the monitoring period of June 1 – September 30, 2009. SCDHEC requires the enclosed Public Education Information be delivered to our customers pertaining to this sampling period, and is attached for your reference.

Sampling conducted during this period was on a "reduced-monitoring" frequency due to previous sampling analysis which did not indicate any problems. Based on the (5) samples taken during this last monitoring period, 4 of the 5 sample results were 0. Only one sample indicated the presence of lead indicating that this did not originate from the water system. However, we are required to notify you of this situation and have provided Public Education Information for your convenience.

Should you have any questions regarding this information, please don't hesitate to contact our Regional Manager, Mac Mitchell at 803-796-2313

Telephone messages 9/20-22/10

Sincerely,

Utilities Services / SC, Inc

Utilities Services of South Carolina, Inc.

Enclosure

Water system Repairs +
Boil WATER Notice
effective Shandon neighborhood
MONDAY - Tues 9/21
9/20
Quality issues contact Customer Service
1 800 272-1919
Lifted Wednes. 9/22/2010

a Utilities, Inc. company Utilities Services of SC, Inc.
P.O. Box 4509 • West Columbia, SC 29171-4509 • P: 800-367-4314 • P: 803-796-9545 • F: 803-791-8643
110 Queen Pkwy. • West Columbia, SC 29169 • www.uiwater.com

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters(B46002)	N	2008	4.1	N/A	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Cadmium	N	2008	0.11	ND-0.11	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries & paints.
Copper (90th percentile)	N	2010 January-June	1.8	3	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper (90th percentile)	N	2010 July-December	1.4	2	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	N	2008	0.1	ND-0.1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Lead (90th percentile)	N	2010 January-June	10	1	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (90th percentile)	N	2010 July-December	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2010	0.82	0.031-0.82	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2008	RAA=4.615	3.76-4.87	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	RAA=0.92	0.59-1.25	ppm	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	2008	3	0.88-3	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber & chemical factories.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

The amount of lead measured in one of the ten samples collected from your water system during the first six months of 2010 exceeded the Action Level of 15 ppb; no samples collected in the last six months exceeded the Action Level. The 90th percentile was not exceeded during 2010. Normally the source of the lead is from the residential plumbing. The level of copper measured in three of ten and two of ten samples from the first half and second half of 2010 exceeded the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. This caused the 90th percentile to also be exceeded in 2010. Both copper and lead in drinking water are associated with leaching form residential plumbing. USSC is in the process of implementing an Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Plan (OCCT) to reduce the amount of lead and copper in your drinking water.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Utilities Services of South Carolina, inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Do not boil your water to remove lead. Excessive boiling makes the lead more concentrated – the lead remains when the water evaporates. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing

Shandon 2009 Exhibit B, p.3

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters(B46002)	N	2008	4.1	0	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Cadmium	N	2008	0.11	ND-0.11	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries & paints.
Copper (90th percentile)	N	2009	1.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	N	2008	0.1	ND-0.1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Lead (90th percentile)	Y	2009	39.5	1 of 5	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2009	0.7	0.37-0.7	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
TTHM(Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2008	RAA=4.813	3.76-4.87	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	RAA=0.92	0.69-1.10	ppm	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	2008	3	0.88-3	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber & chemical factories.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

The amount of lead measured in one of the five samples collected from your water system exceeded the Action Level of 15 ppb; this caused the water system's calculated 90th% to also exceed the Action Level. Normally the source of the lead is from the residential plumbing. USSC has collected water quality samples to determine what actions can be taken by USSC to lessen the likelihood that lead will go into solution as the water moves through the residential plumbing. USSC is also collecting source water samples to ensure that the lead is not coming from the wells that serve your system. During 2010, USSC will be collecting more lead and copper samples as part of our water quality assurance testing.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Utilities Services of South Carolina, inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Do not boil your water to remove lead. Excessive boiling makes the lead more concentrated – the lead remains when the water evaporates. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Shandon 2006 (in 2007) Exhibit B, p-4

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters(B46001)	N	2006	2.34	1.31-3.69	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper (90th percentile)	N	8/06	0.75	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (90th percentile)	Y	8/06	23	2	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2006	0.81	0.13-0.81	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2005	RAA=6	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2006	RAA=0.76	0.6-1.0	ppm	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Your water system exceeded the Action Level for Lead during the June to September sampling period in 2006. We issued a public notice at that time and began testing to determine if the lead was from the source water or was due to corrosion of household plumbing. The results of the testing indicated that the lead did not come from the water supply but may have been due to corrosion. We have collected additional water quality samples to determine if additional treatment is required to reduce the potential for corrosion and the possibility of lead leaching into your water from residential plumbing.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Utilities Services of SC, Inc. does not have regularly scheduled meetings. Please contact our Customer Service Department at (800) 367-4314 should you have any questions.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.